

CALIFORNIA PRISONERS 1950

C A L I F O R N I A   P R I S O N E R S

Summary Statistics of  
PRISONERS RECEIVED AND RELEASED FROM PRISONS AND PAROLE  
During Calendar Year 1950

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CALIFORNIA PRISONERS  
1950

Summary Statistics of Prisoners Received and Released from Prisons and Parole

A statistical analysis of California prisoners was published in a report issued in July, 1951 which covered the five year period 1945-1949. It is the purpose of this report to present summary statistical information relating to California prisoners for the calendar year 1950. Beginning with this report it is contemplated that an annual summary of this nature will be prepared and issued for each calendar year. In the future such data should be available within four or five months following the close of the year.

The population of the seven institutions, operated by the Department of Corrections, increased from 10,899 on January 1, 1950, to 11,598 on December 31, an increase of 699 prisoners. This growth in population is the smallest that has occurred during any year since the end of World War II in 1945. The distribution of population by institution at the beginning and end of the year was as follows:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>1-1-50</u>	<u>12-31-50</u>
Total population .....	10,899	11,598
San Quentin Prison .....	4,775	4,712
Folsom Prison .....	2,775	2,753
California Institution for Men, Chino .....	1,739	1,782
Soledad Prison .....	770	822
California Medical Facility, Terminal Island .....	-	662
Deuel Vocational Institution, Lancaster .....	522	542
California Institution for Women, Tehachapi .....	318	325

It is not the purpose of this report to analyze in detail the statistical information here presented; rather, its purpose is to make available, to those interested in such facts and figures, the statistics of movement of population and of the general characteristics of California prisoners as they are reflected in the prison and parole population during the year 1950, and to point out chiefly a few of the more significant items.

# MOVEMENT OF PRISON AND PAROLE POPULATION

The movement of prison population during 1950, by sex, is presented in Table 1. The men are shown in two groups; adults committed to the prison system and youths transferred into the Department's institutions by order of the Youth Authority.

Table 1  
MOVEMENT OF PRISON POPULATION  
1950

Type of movement	Total	M E N		Women
		Adult	Youth Authority	
Population, January 1, 1950	10,899	10,036	545	318
Total received	5,424	4,394	827	203
New commitments	3,122	2,983	-	139
Parole violators returned	904	867	-	37
Escapes returned	57	47	-	10
Returned from court	495	483	-	12
Returned from State hospital	5	1	-	4
Youth Authority commitments	827	-	827	-
All other	14	13	-	1
Total released	4,725	3,738	791	196
Discharged, expiration of sentence	791	783	-	8
Paroled	2,493	2,330	-	163
First parole	2,115	1,987	-	128
Reparole	378	343	-	35
Died	48	47	-	1
Executed	7	7	-	-
Escaped	53	43	-	10
To court	496	485	-	11
To State hospital	32	30	-	2
To Youth Authority	791	-	791	-
All other	14	13	-	1
Population, December 31, 1950	11,598	10,692	581	325
Population increase	699	656	36	7

The total number of males newly committed by the courts in 1950 was 2,983 as compared with 2,780 in 1949 and 2,851 in 1948. The number of women newly committed was 139 compared with 101 in 1949 and 103 in 1948. The most notable change in movement of population as compared with past years is found in method of release from prison. There has been a substantial increase in the number and proportion of prisoners held in prison until expiration of sentence and a comparable decrease in the proportion released on parole. Considering discharges, paroles, and deaths as the total number of effective releases, the proportions released by expiration of sentence, by parole and through death or execution during the past five years, are as follows:

Percentage Distribution of Releases

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expiration</u>	<u>Paroles</u>	<u>Deaths &amp; Executions</u>
1946.....	7.7	90.2	2.1
1947.....	9.1	88.8	2.1
1948.....	11.5	86.3	2.2
1949.....	16.1	81.8	2.1
1950.....	23.7	74.7	1.6

The Adult Authority is the agency within the State of California that determines the length of sentence of each man committed to prison (except those committed under sentences of death and for natural life), and also determines when a man is to be released on parole, and when his parole is to be terminated by suspension or by discharge short of expiration of sentence. This Authority may also reinstate on parole a male parolee who has been suspended.

The Adult Authority is also administratively responsible for the Bureau of Paroles which exercises suspension over all men on parole. The movement of the male parole population for the year 1950 is shown in Table 2.

Table 2  
MOVEMENT OF MALE PAROLE POPULATION  
1950

Type of movement	Total	Supervised In		
		Calif.	Other States	Custody Or Deported
On parole January 1, 1950	4,278	2,838	868	572
Total received on parole	3,571	2,947	491	133
Paroled from prison	2,330	1,884	326	120
Reinstated after suspension	195	134	61	-
By transfer	1,046	929	104	13
Total removed from parole	3,442	2,781	519	142
Suspended	1,121	997	110	14
Discharged	1,225	805	332	88
Died	50	43	7	-
By transfer	1,046	936	70	40
On parole December 31, 1950	4,407	3,004	840	563

There were a total of 4,407 men on parole from California prisons on December 31, 1950. Of these, 3,004 were under supervision of the California Bureau of Paroles within the State; 840 were under supervision of parole agencies of other states on a cooperative basis; and 563 had the status of having been either deported or paroled in the custody of other law enforcement agencies. In addition to men on parole from California prisons, the California Bureau of Paroles was supervising 484 men on parole from other states. The total number of male parolees in California under direct supervision of the California Bureau of Paroles on December 31, 1950, therefore, was 3,488 men.

During 1950, a total of 2,330 men were paroled from prison. Of this number, 1,884, or 80.9 percent, were released to supervision within California, 326, or 14.0 percent, to supervision on a cooperative basis in some other state and 120, or 5.1 percent, were released to deportation or to the custody of other authorities.

The total number of persons removed from parole during 1950, omitting from consideration transfers between districts and states, was 2,396. Suspensions accounted for 1,121, or 46.8 percent, discharges for 1,225, or 51.1 percent, and deaths for 50, or 2.1 percent. Of those supervised within the State of California, suspensions accounted for 54 percent of the removals from parole but of those supervised in other states, suspensions were only 21 percent of the removals.

The Board of Trustees of the California Institution for Women exercise the same powers of determining length of sentence and of parole for the women that the Adult Authority does for the men. They also are responsible for the work of the women parole officers who supervise all women on parole from the California Institution for Women. The movement of parole population during 1950 for the women is shown in Table 3.

Table 3  
MOVEMENT OF WOMEN PAROLE POPULATION  
1950

Type of movement	Total	Supervised In	
		California	Other States
On parole January 1, 1950	165	143	22
Total received on parole	195	166	29
Paroled from prison	163	138	25
Reinstated after suspension	17	17	-
By transfer	15	11	4
Total removed from parole	134	121	13
Suspended	62	61	1
Discharged	57	45	12
Died	-	-	-
By transfer	15	15	-
On parole December 31, 1950	226	188	38



Of the 163 women released on parole during 1950, 138, or 84.7 percent, were released to supervision in California. The remaining 25 were released to supervision in other states. A total of 119 women had their paroles terminated during 1950, 62 by suspension and 57 by discharge; 17 were reinstated during the year from a suspension status.

#### PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT

The next group of six tables show the number of men and women received from court during 1950 by offense, county or area of commitment, ratio of commitments to county population, age, race, and prior criminal record.

The offense distributions are shown in Table 4. Burglary, forgery, and robbery are the three types of offense which account for the greatest proportion of men committed to prison. For both men and women there was some increase in the proportion of narcotic offenders committed in 1950 as compared with previous years. In 1950 the percentage of men committed for violating the narcotic provisions of the Health and Safety Code was 5.6, and for the women 11.5. In 1949 these proportions were 4.2 percent and 5.9 percent respectively.

Table 1  
OFFENSE GROUPS  
Prisoners Received From Court  
1950

Offense	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,983	100.0	139	100.0
Homicide	152	5.1	17	12.2
Murder 1st	53	1.8	1	0.7
Murder 2nd	51	1.7	4	2.9
Manslaughter	46	1.5	12	8.6
Manslaughter by vehicle	2	0.1	-	-
Robbery	492	16.5	8	5.8
Robbery 1st	318	10.7	6	4.4
Robbery 2nd	135	4.5	2	1.4
Other	39	1.3	-	-
Assault	93	3.1	8	5.8
Burglary	611	20.5	12	8.6
Burglary 1st	79	2.6	3	2.2
Burglary 2nd	507	17.0	8	5.7
Other	25	0.9	1	0.7
Theft, except auto	280	9.4	25	18.0
Auto theft	152	5.1	2	1.4
Forgery and checks	589	19.7	41	29.5
Rape	87	2.9	-	-
Other sex offenses	149	5.0	1	0.7
Narcotics	168	5.6	16	11.5
Escape from jail or camp	117	3.9	3	2.2
Habitual criminal	5	0.2	-	-
All other	88	3.0	6	4.3

Prisoners received during 1950 are shown by county or geographical area from which committed in Table 5. Although Southern California had 56 percent of the State's population in 1950, it contributed slightly less than 50 percent of the men and about 54 percent of the women committed to prison. Likewise, the San Francisco Bay area, with 25 percent of the population accounted for less than 20 percent of the men committed and only 21 percent of the women. The greatest disparity between population and the number of persons committed occurs in the group of seven San Joaquin Valley counties. This area comprised 8.6 percent of the population, but it sent to prison 19.5 percent of all men received and 13.7 percent of all women received during the year.

A further examination of the relation between the number of commitments by county and the population of those counties having more than 50,000 inhabitants, according to the 1950 census, reveals pronounced variations. These ratios are presented in Table 5A in descending order from the highest to the lowest for the 28 counties involved. Imperial County shows the highest ratio of 106 men committed per 100,000 population while San Mateo shows the lowest ratio of 10 men committed per 100,000 population. The detail of this table demonstrates why the San Joaquin counties showed such a high proportion of commitments in Table 5. Four of the first six counties having the highest ratio of commitments listed in Table 5A are from the San Joaquin County group.

Table 5  
COUNTY OR AREA OF COMMITMENT  
Prisoners Received From Court  
1950

County or area of commitment	1950 population in thousands	M E N		W O M E N		Number per 100,000 population
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	10,586	2,983	100.0	139	100.0	1.3
Southern California	5,932	1,485	49.8	75	53.9	1.3
Los Angeles	4,152	924	31.0	39	28.0	0.9
9 other counties	1,780	561	18.8	36	25.9	2.0
San Francisco Bay Area	2,681	589	19.7	29	20.9	1.1
San Francisco	775	200	6.7	10	7.2	1.3
Alameda	740	171	5.7	10	7.2	1.4
7 other counties	1,166	218	7.3	9	6.5	0.8
Balance of State	1,973	909	30.5	35	25.2	1.8
10 Sacramento Valley	558	172	5.8	9	6.5	1.6
7 San Joaquin Valley	907	582	19.5	19	13.7	2.1
22 other counties	508	155	5.2	7	5.0	1.4

Table 5A  
RATIO OF NEW COMMITMENTS PER 100,000 POPULATION BY COUNTY  
Counties With Over 50,000  
Male Prisoners Received  
1950

County	1950 Population In Thousands	Number Of Men Committed	Number Per 100,000
Total State	10,586	2,983	28.2
Imperial	63	67	106.3
San Joaquin	201	179	89.1
Merced	70	55	78.6
Fresno	277	188	67.9
Riverside	170	105	61.8
Tulare	149	91	61.1
Santa Cruz	67	29	43.3
Kern	228	93	40.8
Monterey	130	46	35.4
San Luis Obispo	50	18	35.3
Solano	105	36	34.3
Ventura	115	31	27.0
San Francisco	775	200	25.8
San Diego	557	141	25.3
Stanislaus	127	32	25.2
Contra Costa	299	72	24.1
Alameda	740	171	23.1
Los Angeles	4,152	924	22.5
San Bernardino	282	63	22.3
Humboldt	69	15	21.7
Santa Clara	291	60	20.6
Butte	65	13	20.0
Sacramento	277	52	18.8
Santa Barbara	98	16	16.3
Orange	216	28	13.0
Sonoma	103	11	10.7
Marin	86	9	10.5
San Mateo	236	24	10.2
30 other counties	588	214	36.4

The age of those persons committed to prison in 1950 is shown for both men and women in Table 6. The median age of both groups was the same, 30.5 years. For the men this is a slightly higher median age than has been the case in the previous five years. The increase over 1947, 1948, and 1949 is approximately one year in median age. Likewise, the percentage of persons committed to prison under the age of 25 has been decreasing. In 1947 and 1948 the percentage of the group under 25 years was 32.3; in 1949 it was 29.1; and as will be seen in Table 6, in 1950 it was 26.7 years.

Table 6  
AGE AT ADMISSION  
Prisoners Received From Court  
1950

Age at admission in years	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,983	100.0	139	100.0
Under 20	67	2.2	8	5.7
15-17	4	0.1	1	0.7
18	19	0.6	1	0.7
19	44	1.5	6	4.3
20-24	732	24.5	29	20.9
20	94	3.1	4	2.9
21	125	4.2	3	2.2
22	179	6.0	6	4.2
23	173	5.8	8	5.8
24	161	5.4	8	5.8
25-29	645	21.6	28	20.1
30-34	484	16.2	30	21.6
35-39	363	12.2	18	13.0
40-44	258	8.7	11	7.9
45-49	181	6.1	6	4.2
50-54	116	3.9	3	2.2
55-59	67	2.2	3	2.2
60 and over	70	2.4	3	2.2
Median age	30.5		30.5	
Percent under 25 years of age	26.7		26.6	

All of the more common racial groups in California were represented in the prisoners received in 1950, Table 7. Slightly less than two-thirds of all men received were white, about 14 percent were classified as Mexican, 18.7 percent as Negro and about 2 percent as other races. There was a very slight increase in the percentage of those classed as Mexican and Negro in 1950 as compared with 1949, but in each instance the increase did not exceed one-half of one percent.

Table 7  
RACE  
Prisoners Received From Court  
1950

Racial group	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,983	100.0	139	100.0
White	1,955	65.5	87	62.6
Mexican	415	13.9	8	5.8
Negro	557	18.7	38	27.3
All other	56	1.9	6	4.3
Indian	24	0.8	6	4.3
Chinese	14	0.5	-	-
Japanese	5	0.2	-	-
Hawaiian	3	0.1	-	-
Filipino	10	0.3	-	-

Prior criminal record is a factor that is of considerable interest to all persons concerned with law enforcement and correctional processes. In Table 8 the varying degrees of prior criminal record are indicated for those persons committed to California prisons in 1950. Of the men, only about one-fifth had no record whatever of a prior commitment to prison, jail or a juvenile institution. Over two-fifths had a record of a prior commitment to jail or juvenile institution. About one-fifth had been committed to prison previously once. About one-tenth previously had been committed to prison twice and 7.6 percent three or more times. As is usually found, women do not show as great a degree of prior record as do the men.

Table 8  
PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD  
Prisoners Received From Court  
1950

Type of commitment	Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	2,983	100.0	139	100.0
No prior commitment .....	617	20.7	54	38.9
Prior jail or as juvenile only .....	1,266	42.4	63	45.3
Prior prison commitment .....	1,100	36.9	22	15.8
One prison .....	585	19.6	18	13.0
Two prison .....	290	9.7	2	1.4
Three or more prison .....	225	7.6	2	1.4



## MEN RELEASED FROM PRISON

Tables 9, 10, and 11 present information showing the time served in prison before release of men who were paroled for the first time, who were re-paroled, and who were released from prison upon expiration of sentence. Because the number of women released in these categories was so small no attempt has been made to present similar information for them.

Data showing the median sentence in years, the range of all sentences of the group, and the median time served before release in months, for each offense group in which the number of persons released for the first time on parole exceeded 25 men are presented in Table 9. For the 1,987 men paroled for the first time in 1950, the median time served was 27.4 months. As would be expected, the greatest time served by any group was found in those charged with murder 1st in which the median was 150.3 months. The offense which showed the lowest median time served before parole was the offense of escaping from jail in which the median was 21.0 months. Those men committed for homicide, sex offenses and robbery 1st spend the longest periods in prison before parole.

Table 9  
OFFENSE, SENTENCE AND TIME SERVED IN PRISON  
Male Prisoners Paroled For The First Time  
1950

Offense	Number	Sentence In Years		Median Time Served (Months)
		Range of Sentences	Median	
Total first paroles	1,987	-	5	27.4
Murder 1st	27	Life	Life	150.3
Murder 2nd	27	5 -25	14	63.8
Manslaughter	51	3 -13	6	29.9
Robbery 1st	230	5 -24	8	36.7
Robbery 2nd	115	3 -12	5	28.5
Assault with a deadly weapon	73	2 -11	5	26.0
Burglary 1st	73	5 -20	7	32.0
Burglary 2nd	311	5 -12	5	26.8
Grand theft, except auto	132	2 -10	5	24.5
Auto theft	108	2 1/2 -10	4	23.9
Forgery and checks	415	2 -14	4	23.9
Rape	54	3 -50	10	47.5
Lewd and lascivious conduct	56	4 -25	10	42.1
Narcotics	68	2 -10	4	24.3
Escape from jail	38	2 -10	3	21.0
All other	209	-	-	-

During the year 1950 there were 343 men released on parole who had been returned to prison previously as parole violators. These re-paroles fell into two classifications, men who are re-paroled after having been returned with a new commitment, and men released again after having been returned without a new commitment. There were 149 cases of the former. The median time served for this group from date of return to date of re-parole, as shown in Table 10, was 49 months and the range of the middle 80 percent of this group was from 30 months to 65 months. Those men returned as violators but without a new commitment and re-paroled in 1950 had a median time served of 16 months, and the range of the middle 80 percent of this group was from 7 to 30 months.

Table 10  
TIME SERVED IN PRISON FROM RETURN TO RE-PAROLE  
Male Prisoners Re-paroled  
1950

Type of parole	Number	Time Served In Months	
		Median	Range of Middle 80 Percent
Total	343	-	-
After return with new commitment	149	49	30-65
After return without new commitment	194	16	7-30

There were a total of 783 men released from prison upon expiration of sentence during 1950. The data relating to the time served by these men are presented in Table 11. Of the total discharged by this method, 340 had never been released on parole and, consequently, served their entire sentence without any break in imprisonment. The median time served for this group was 24 months. For the middle 80 percent of this group, the range was from 12 to 45 months.

Of the remaining 443 men released on expiration of sentence, all had been returned to prison as parole violators. Of these, 31 had been returned with a new commitment. The median time served by this group of 31 men was 42 months. The largest group discharged at expiration of sentence was the 412 men who had returned as parole violators but without new commitments. These men served a median time of 18 months from date of return until expiration. The middle 80 percent of this group served between 10 months and 27 months.

Table 11  
TIME SERVED IN PRISON  
Males Released From Prison On Expiration Of Sentence  
1950

Type of release	Number	Time Served In Months	
		Median	Range of Middle 80 Percent
Total	783	-	-
First release	340	24	12-45
Re-release - after return as parole violator	443	-	-
With new commitment	31	42	30-73
Without new commitment	412	18	10-27

#### PAROLEES RETURNED TO PRISON

There were a total of 867 men and 37 women returned to prison during 1950 as parole violators (Table 1). Of the men, 43.6 percent were returned with a commitment for a new offense, and of the women, 21.6 percent were returned with a new commitment.

Of those who were returned to prison for parole violation but without a new commitment, it was found that actually a considerable number had been convicted of other criminal offenses and sentenced to further imprisonment either in jails or in prisons of other states while on parole from California prisons.

One-fourth, or 25 percent, of all men returned as violators were in this category. Another group returned without a new commitment was made up of those who had been arrested and charged with additional criminal offenses but in which no conviction had been obtained. There were 18.3 percent of the men returned as violators in this classification. The remaining 13 percent returned as violators had not been arrested and charged with a criminal offense. A good many of these latter were parolees who had absconded and later were either picked up by law enforcement agencies or had surrendered voluntarily to the parole authorities. Others had violated conditions of their parole through excessive drinking or had behaved in such irresponsible and uncooperative manner that their return to prison was justifiable.

Table 12  
PAROLE VIOLATORS RETURNED TO PRISON  
Status At Time Of Return, By Sex  
1950

Status	M E N			W O M E N		
	Number	Percent	Median Time On Parole Before Viol. (Months)...	Number	Percent	Median Time On Parole Before Viol. (Months)
Total .....	867	100.0	6.9	37	100.0	3.8
With new commitment .....	378	43.6	7.1	8	21.6	3.2
Without new commitment .....	489	56.4	6.7	29	78.4	4.3
After conviction and sentence .....	218	25.1	6.6	-	-	-
After criminal charge but no conviction .....	159	18.3	7.5	-	-	-
No criminal charge- technical violation .....	112	13.0	4.5	-	-	-

For the men returned to prison as violators, the status at the time of their return is compared with the reason for their being declared violators when they were suspended in Table 13. Of the 471 men originally suspended because of felony charges, 60 percent were returned with a new commitment, about 25 percent were returned after conviction and sentence to imprisonment in other than a

Table 13

MALE PAROLE VIOLATORS RETURNED TO PRISON  
Status At Time Of Return By Type Of Suspension  
1950

Status at time of return	Total		Reason for Suspension							
			Technical		FVAL		Misdemeanor		Felony	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	867	100.0	65	100.0	280	100.0	51	100.0	471	100.0
Returned with new commitment	378	43.6	1	1.5	83	29.6	8	15.7	286	60.7
Returned without new commitment	489	56.4	64	98.5	197	70.4	43	84.3	185	39.3
After conviction & sentence	218	25.1	2	3.1	84	30.0	15	29.4	117	24.9
After criminal charge but no conviction	159	18.3	2	3.1	61	21.8	28	54.9	68	14.4
No criminal charge-technical violation	112	13.0	60	92.3	52	18.6	-	-	-	-

California prison and 14.4 percent were returned without having had an additional conviction. Of the 280 parolees who absconded and were later returned to prison, approximately 30 percent were returned with a new commitment while another 30 percent had been convicted and sentenced elsewhere before their return.

#### PAROLE SUSPENSIONS

The number and percent of male parolees suspended during the year 1950 is shown in Table 14 by reason for suspension and grouped by supervision in California, in other states, or in a deport or custody status. A substantial group, 37.3 percent, were suspended because they had absconded from parole, known in the California parlance as PVAL's. Five and six tenths percent were suspended for technical violations of the conditions of parole. The rest were suspended because they had been arrested and charged with a criminal offense. Of this latter group, 568, or one-half of the parolees suspended, had been charged with a felony offense, and 72, or 6.4 percent, with a misdemeanor offense. Obviously, there were more technical suspensions within the group supervised in California than in those supervised in other states. On the other hand, there was a greater proportion of persons suspended for absconding among those supervised in other states.

The median time that these men served on parole before suspension was 7 months. Those who were suspended because of absconding showed a median time served of 5.8 months while those who were suspended because of being arrested and being charged with a criminal offense, served a median time of 8 months or over.

Comparing the median time served before suspension on the basis of place of supervision, it will be noted that the California supervised cases showed a median time interval of 6.7 months while those supervised in other states showed a median time interval of 9.4 months.

Table 14  
MALE PAROLEES SUSPENDED FROM PAROLE  
1950

Type of Suspension	Total		Median Time (Months)	California Supervision		Out of State Supervision		Deport And Custody	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,121	100.0	7.0	997	100.0	110	100.0	14	100.0
Technical only	63	5.6	6.8	61	6.1	2	1.8	-	-
Absconded - FVAL	418	37.3	5.8	364	36.5	51	46.4	3	21.4
Misdemeanor charge	72	6.4	8.5	68	6.8	4	3.6	-	-
Felony charge	568	50.7	8.0	504	50.6	53	48.2	11	78.6
Median time on parole to suspension, in months	7.0			6.7		9.4		13.0	



# MEN DISCHARGED FROM PAROLE

The question is frequently asked how long do men who have been paroled serve until they have completed their sentence. In Table 5 is presented the information showing the time served by those discharged from parole during the year 1950. There was a total of 1,225 men discharged from parole. Of this number, 1,080 had served out their first parole successfully, never having been returned to prison for a violation. The time served from parole to discharge for this group was 24.7 months. No differences existed in median time served between those supervised in California and those supervised outside of the State.

Also there were discharged in 1950, 48 men who had been re-paroled after having once been returned to prison with a new commitment. This group of cases served a median time of 28.5 months on re-parole. There was, likewise, a group of 97 men discharged in 1950 who had been re-paroled after once being returned to prison without a new commitment. The median time served for this group from re-parole to discharge was 18.9 months.

While exact measurements of total time served from first commitment to final termination of sentence cannot be shown except for men whose sentences expire without ever being paroled, the data presented in this report can be used to estimate the approximate length of sentence that is served by California prisoners. Based on the 1950 information and assuming that the time data developed for the 1950 cases is a fair sample of all cases, the median time served under sentence from commitment to final discharge may be stated in broad terms for various groups of prisoners as follows:

Men never paroled but discharged from prison at expiration of sentence	24 months
Men paroled and never returned to prison as violators	52 months
Men paroled and returned to prison as violators without a new commitment but not re-paroled	52 months
Men paroled and returned to prison as violators without a new commitment and re-paroled	69 months
Men paroled and returned to prison with a new commitment but not re-paroled	83 months
Men paroled and returned to prison as violators with a new commitment and re-paroled	105 months